NOUVILAS/REPULSED

Carlists, Fighting from Cover, Turn Back the Republican Column with, Heavy Loss.

GLOOM IN CATALONIA.

General Contreras Attempts to Wisarm the Somaten.

DEVOTION OF THE CARLISTS.

Strike and Insubordination Among the National Forces.

BARCELONA'S COMMUNIST TENDENCIES.

President Figueras Undertakes to Throw Oil Upon the Troubled Waters.

A PLEA FOR ORDER.

American Naval Courtesy to the Head of the New Republic.

Captain Bryson, the Press Correspondents, and the Cabin Windows of the Brooklyn-An Officer's Mistake.

PAMPELUNA, March 14, 1873. There have been two conflicts in the country near here scarcely worthy the name of battles, and vet of so much more consequence than the ordinary pop-gun skirmishes of months past as to give significant Indication that the Carlist war is taking on a new character. PIRST BATTLE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The first was at Monreal, some eight miles to the southeast of this city, on the high road. General Nouvilas was the commander of the governmen force. He is the successor of General Pavia, and promised the government that in two months there would not be an armed Carlis left in the north. But the promise was made in Madrid and must be kept in the mountains; so perhaps will not be hard on Nouvillas performance does not quite come within the allotted time. He left Pampeluna on the 9th with a force of 1,500 men, a battery of artillery and three squadrons of cavalry, hussars and lancers. His object was to cut off, capture or disperse parties of Carlists operating in the valley of the Aragon-River as far down as the line of the Ebro. Of these predatory heroes thus lying around loose one considerable body was reported as meving by Noain, south of Monreal, northward towards the mountains, by the line of a little tributary of the Aragon, which rises in a place no less known in romantic story than Roncesvalles-the scene of Roland's defeat and death, and where, it will be remembered, the said Roland fiiled his horn with a onderful blast, waich, if we may believe Boyardo, was heard by Charlemagne far away in the plains of France, and which burst the horn. If you study the Spanish papers you will find that the "blow ing" in the neighborhood is not less wonderful in these days, though the horns are better, for they do not burst, but are used again.

In moving as described the Carlists would take Monreal on their line of march, and to intercept them at that village was the expectation of Nor vilas, in which he was not disappointed; and, perhaps, it is something for his capacity as a sordier something in the way of a fight out of them, even though it was a defeat. His column was moved from Pampeluna with such precautions as the character of the country would permit; for it was wet, and there was very heavy ground to either side of the highway, which made it impossible to brow out flankers. Thus the troops were in the road entirely; but the eavairs, well in advance, guarded against a destructive surprise, princtpally by drawing the are of the hidden foe and thus developing their whereabouts. This dropping, but harmless, fire began a good ways this side of Monreal, and by the falling back of his stragglers, thus driven up, the enemy was, of course, fully in-formed of the approach of the column, its numbers, dispositions and spirit.

As to the enemy at Monreal, there was a good force, but nothing like that of the troops. From accounts gathered in the village there may have been five or six hundred. Dorregary, who seems likely to become the Zumalacarregul of the struggle, was apparently not on the spot. He was a the time operating a bold game elsewhere; but he had posted the men, it seems, under a subordinate named Rada. Dorregary is an old soldier, for-merly in the Spanish army. He had disposed his men well; for the place was on high ground, could only be approached by the road, and on the road the Carlists, hidden behind the walls of the houses, could concentrate a pretty hot fire, while if the troops had steadiness to carry the place their opponents might individually escape to the neighboring hills by ways in which the troops could not

This place was reached by the cavalry, half a mile or more in advance, near nine o'clock, and the lancers and subsequently the hussars found themselves the objects of a pretty lively fire, which did them so little harm. Several saddles were empty in a little while, and the cavalry, commanded with some "discretion," seeing the enemy was in a place where cavalry could not well get at him, kept their temper and did not rush upon the foe with the fary that might have been expected of the Spanish character. On the contrary they kept a judicious distance and arrused the fellows behind the houses, fooling away the time till the infantry the houses, fooing away the time tail the infantry might some up. There was not long to wait, and when the infantry did come there fairly began what may in lature histories be made memorable as the first really bloody collision between the forces of the Carlist war of 1873. While the troops were yet moving up the road, and before they had formed to attack the position fire was opened apon them from every point on the hill that could afford over for a man, and this threw them into some confusion, for many of these shots were not thrown away. Although the casuaities are considerable in number the fact that they are not far greater is due only to the miserable arms of the mountaineers. Had those men its such a position been armed with good rifles, especially breech-loaders, this would have been something of a slanghter.

been armed with good tines, especially breechlonders, this would have been something of a
slaughter.

While this was going on the battery (mountain
howitzers) succeeded in getting into position, and
played away on the hiding place of the Carlists,
making a tolerable noise and doing some execution,
and furnishing a respite to the infantry, which might
have been employed in carrying the position if
the men had been well handied or had been at all
in the humor. But the truth is, they were not in
the humor. They had tumbled on a horner's nest,
and did not like it. Moreover, it was getting dark,
and that sids not improve their nerves. And so the
only opportunity was wasted in target practice
against the wells of the houses, a shot mitting here
and there. When this had continued some time,
the cavalry meanwhile scouring about to the right
and left, and the little battery keeping the Carlists
ho wholesome restraint by its unaccustomed noise,
a half-hearted attempt was made to sarry the
place, which was partially successful, but was
brought to an end, and, in fact, repuised, by a
charge from the fellows hitherto hidden, who, with
more impose than the troops, really did make a
guish, which is so contrary to the ordinary uses it.

I that the troops thought themselves justified in declining to stay.

Nouvilas himself says he was personally in the midst of the enemy, surrounded by them, and cut his way out; so they must have broken his lane.

It was really night. The troops were surprised by finding the mselves in the presence of an enemy of some entry prise, and the commander seized the occasion of a cessation in the fire to assume that the Carlists had run away, and to retire from the scene, of so much glory. For what was the use of his gtaying if the enemy was gone? Merely to hold a vallage? Bah! There are plenty of villages anywhere, especially in Spain. So he returned to Pampeluna, having had not far short of a hundred men hit altogether. One is a colonel, whe was kriled on the field. Some half dozen soldiers were killed outright, and above fifteen more of the wounded will die. From the best unformation I can get a goodly number of the Carlists were hit also, but I cannot venture to give any figures. It is to be remembered, however, that they fired from cover, and their loss must be much the smaller. This is an uncommon afternoon's work for this country.

It is reported that a considerable collision has taken piace with a force really under Dorregary, near Vera. The Carlist leader is sinderstood to have been in that neighborhood operating to cover the landing of supplies of arms and ammunition, and the story by the "underground railroad" of Carlism is that he has landed his stores and beaten the column that tried to prevent him.

Catalonia Disorganized. BARCELONA, March 15, 1873.

Tranquillity still prevails, but the situation be comes every day more grave. It is impossible to study the condition of affairs, the weakness—one might say the absence-of government, the want of a public force, the poverty of the national and previncial treasuries, the activity of the Internaional, the propagandism of every species of evil, the multitude of vile publications and prints of the worst French school, without being struck with admiration for this much-abused Spanish people. Fancy more than fifteen thousand soldiers in open revolt, about a fourth of them drunk, fraternizing with an excited crowd of at least twenty thousand werkingmen, many of whom were also drunk, and yet not a single act of violence committed, not a drop of blood shed, not an angry blow struck! Such is the condition of that began one month ago. Ever since the revolt of the soldiers has continued: the causes which produced it are still at work; the same appeals to the passions are made hourly, and yet the instinctively orderly and conservative char-racter of this people triumphs over temptations which in other countries (certainly in France) would produce another '93. The other day a Deputy said, from his place in the Assembly at Madrid, that not a single factory at Barcelona was closed and that everything went on as usual. This statement is an exaggeration. The truth is, that nearly all the factories have been closed; but within the past few days the workmen are returning and the factories are gradually resuming

The most marked feature of the situation here is the incapacity of those who falsely call themselves "the authorities." They have no authority whatever. They are simply spectators of a state of things which they have helped to create, and from this state of things, as well as from their own personal character and reputation, enjoy nothing of the prestige which should attach to a government. This people, probably more than any other, require to be impressed by the integrity and dignity of those who occupy the high places. Ask any red-capped "republican" in the street what sort of a man is Don So-and-So, at the head of this or the other civil or military department, and the answer in every case will be far from flattering. To foist such men into office and tell all the honesty, wealth, learning and respectability of the country to stand aside and make way for them and "the people" is the idea at the bottom of the Spanish Republic; that is, as we see it here, where it is only a servile copy of French Communism. THE SOMATEN.

General Contreras, the commander here, committed yesterday one of the greatest blunders of which any man in his position could be capable. As commander of the army of active operations he controls the entire armament of the province, and by virtue of this position he has suppressed what is known here as the somaten of the mountains. This institution, which is very ancient, is the armed association of the inhabitants of the mountains of Catalonia for mutual protection against incursions of armed robbers or against any public enemies. It is an armed posse comitatus-or something like the general turnout of our Western farmers to hunt horse thieves. A call to arms is conveyed with amazing rapidity, and every man from eighteen to sixty is bound to turn out at once, fully armed at his own expense, and follow his chief. They are all hardy hunters and excellent marksmen, qualities which, united with undoubted cour age, enable them to hold their mountain gorges and defiles against all comers. While openly proclaiming Carlist sympathies they have also declared their intention of not joining any political party, but lists or else be dissolved and surrender their arms. The summons was unfair and unwise, while the threat to dissolve and disarm is simply childish. But the result will be that the irritated somaten will throw itself boldly and bodily on the Carlist side and conquer the entire province in a week

POSITION OF DON RAMON CABRERA. telegraphic news from Madrid vesterday stated that the famous Carlist leader, General Cabrera, had recognized the Spanish Republic or was about to do so. The object of this, supposing it to be false or true, is to discourage the Carlists. It will be a very interesting fact to the readers of the HERALD who may be acquainted with the name of this once formidable chief that his presence in Navarre would not be tolerated. He is supposed by those stern defenders of Catholicity to be no longer trustworthy since he married an English lady who is a Protestant. The section of country where his name is still held in esteem, and where no one will stir in the cause without orders from "Don Ramon," as they all call him, is the rough, wild district in the north of Valencia known as El Maestrazzo. There twenty thousand men await the word which it is more than probable Don Ramon will never utter; but, if he should recognize the Republic, those men would scorn the very sound of his name and flock to the standard of their King at once. So that while to some Carlists the news of Cabrera's defection would be treated with indifference, it would inspire others with increased determination and really add to the chances of success. In any event, however, with or without Cabrera or half a dozen like him, the world can no longer shut its eyes to the fact that

with or without Cabrera or half a dozen like him, the world can no longer shut its eyes to the fact that

THE CHANCES OF THE CARLISTS

have greatly improved of late. Leaving aside the extraordinary devotion which for forty years the adherents of that cause have displayed, notwithstanding many a useless sacrifice of life, inho and property in hopeless insurrections at the bidding of their trusted chiefs, and the cruel punishments they brought upon themselves again and again—putting all that aside, we have only to consider that, while the treops, who serve some shadow of government at Madrid, fall off and decrease day by day, these railying mountain bands increase hourly in numbers and enthusiasm. One army cannot be relied on from now till to-morrow. The other is stanch to the last man, the last cartridge and the "last ditch." It is proposed to supply the place of the dissolving army by a levy of raw volunteers But there are difficulties in the way, and one of the greatest is the want of money. Upon this question of money we can see what Barcelons thinks by what occurred here yesterday. Figueras, the "president of the executive power," requested a meeting of bankers, merchants and wealthy proprietors, who assembled accordingly. Senor Figueras stated the necessities of his government, and asked the citizens there present for A LOAN OF SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, five millions for Madrid, to keep the army together as long as possible, and one million for the deputation, or legislature, of this province. The proposition was not agreeable, and the meeting broke up without a word for or against it from any one. Of course, no money, no army; and so when Captain General Lagunero, of this province, called a meeting of officers, at which the successor of all ranks attended yesterday morning, to the question "How many of you, generatemen, are willing to serve the country in this trying crisis "only three accepted the call, and those three are men of bad character, with whom the others refuse to associate. In this connection i

fact that there is

A STRIKE AMONG THE SOLDIERS

for higher pay—in fact, double pay; and, possibly,
in initiation of the working classes, they may insist upon less drilling and campaigning! Why not?

Then, among the general officers it is a succession
of recalls, resignations, changes and dismissais all
over the country. General Lagunero has just resigned, and it is said Contrers has been super-

President Figueras at Barcelona. BARCELONA, March 18, 1873. Another week of intense anxiety has been exerienced by the inhabitants of this city. Just two vears ago, at this very date, the French capital by the Communists during the succeeding weeks. Phose who witnessed the Paris movement cannot fail to see the points of similarity in the present position of Barcelona. Precisely the same volcanic symptoms which preceded the outbreak at Paris have appeared at Barcelona, the second capital of Spain and the most important city in point of commerce and industry.

The city comprises a large foreign element. There is a representation of many nationalities. There are Frenchmen of the worst revolutionary type and there are Italians of the Garibaldi school. in addition to large numbers of natives from the characters. Among them are incendiaries, communists and people who feed on insurrectionary movements in general. The population of this city has always been accused of French proclivities, of a pridelection to imitate French manners and customs; in fine, to take models from France rather than from the rest of Spain. Not only as a seaport does Barcelona afford shelter to large numbers of laboring men but there are many cotton and other factories within the immediate neighborhood of the city. The uncertain state of the country has thrown a large majority of workingmen out of employ; many cotton factories are closed, while others are reduced to short time. The streets are thronged with men clamoring for bread, and the rulers of the city have taken advantage of the crisis. Rather than give them work the prospect is held out to continue a life of idleness, with a premiun at the rate of two pesetas per day-that is, forty cents. In a word, the men are enlisted as volunteers; a musket and a red woollen cap are provided them, and thus a corps is organized to serve as a convenient tool of the leaders. These volunteers have taken possession of the city since the 9th instant, and mob rule has virtually continued ever since. The leaders, on being in terrogated, inform you that the movement had been necessitated by the fear that the reactioniststhat is, those who were opposed to republican institutions-had meditated a coup d'état; that Carlist forces were on the march to Barcelona. Thus far the guarda civil, the best troops in Spain, have had charge of the city for police purposes. But that was not deemed sufficient; the Bank, all government buildings, including the Post Office and telegraph station, received a guard of the newly improvised volunteer army. These men, as al ready stated, receive forty cents per diein, and are thus better paid than the regular army. Having taken possession of all public edifices, where they occupy the best apartments, the time is agreeably spent in smoking, drinking and gambling. The red flag has so far not been hoisted, but the national flag has been suppressed on all public and private buildings. The city continues under the unusual aspect of being entirely denuded of bunting, with only one exception, that of the flag over the residence of Mr. Ruggles, the United States Consul. In obedience to regulations to hoist a flag during the presence in port of our men-ofwar, the Consular Stars and Stripes are making a gallant show. But no other flag may be seen in any part of the city. Fear of exciting the mob forbids hoisting the old Spanish colors, while the reds have, so far, hesitated to display the emblem of disorder and communism. The middle classes, shopkeepers and all those who have a little property to look after, are necessarily living in a state of indescribable fear and alarm. Under the circum stances that class of persons are secretly arming and organizing forces to meet an emergency, and not to be taken unawares. Any moment may

bring about a conflict.

DEMANDS OF THE PEDERALISTS. There exists, apparently, the wildest confusion in the ideas of republican leaders. Only on one point center their demands, namely, the establishment of a federal Republic; they stoutly aver that no other form of government answers their purpose, as it affords the only means to preserve all the immunities and privileges claimed by the ancient province of Catalonia. Rather than give up State rights they will prepare for a separation from the rest of Spain. In fact, it is well known that in secret conclave the act of secession was read to and accepted by the members of the Junta of Barcelona. When this fact became known in Madrid it caused considerable embarrassment to the executive government, while in this city the encalled the events of Paris two years ago. Not unlike Mont Valerian, which held in check the Communists of the French capital, there is For Montinich, which dominates the city of Barcelona This stronghold, about seven hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea, could destroy the city, and in case of a conflict between the two political parties there is no telling what consequences it will lead to.

PRESIDENT FIGUERAS IN HIS NATIVE PROVINCE. When the news reached Madrid that Cataonia contemplated having recourse to secession it was resolved that President Figue ras should at once proceed to Barcelona for the purpose of conferring with her citizens, ending the President's arrival it was resolved by the men who had taken charge of the affairs of the city not to take further action Señor Figueras is a native of Barcelona. He counts numerous friends among the influential classes, as well as many warm supporters among the moderate republicans. For a moment, therefore, there was a truce, and it seemed almost as if a victory had been obtained over the Reds, who, in their turn, became less violent. The cable has informed you of the enthusiastic reception which President Figueras received on his arrival.

AMERICAN NAVAL HONORS TO SENOR FIGUERAS. Among the first who visited the President was Captain Bryson, of the United States steamer Brooklyn, and Commander Higgin-son, of the Shenandoah, who, accompanied by their aids, were introduced to His Excellency by Mr. Ruggles, United States Consul at Barcelona. Señor Figueras was highly pleased at the mark of attention, and in reply to a few words from Captain Bryson His Excellency expressed with much warmth his appreciation of American institutions, and the admiration and esteem which he bore towards Americans as a lawabiding people, as well as the respect entertained for order, which was so noble an example to his own people. The ceremony was but of short durbut before its conclusion the President promised to return the visit on board the squadron. Correspondents of the New York journals, in cluding the correspondent of the HERALD, were refused permission to go on board the United States man-of-war Brooklyn, in the harbor here, to witness the reception by Captain Bryson of President Figueras of the Spanish Republic. This refusal came directly from Captain Bryson himself, who said the correspondents could only come on board by coming through the cabin windows. Correspondents on this coast cannot creep through such small holes as seem to be passable to naval people. so they stayed away. As the event of the was not of the very greatest importance the loss in the matter of news is not very great; but it did seem to two or three of us here in a toreign land rather unpleasant that we could not be admitted to visit the only spot in this neighborhood covered by the Stars and Stripes.

POSITION OF THE ADMINISTRATION. Throughout the entire week the President has been in communication with leading politicians of Catalonia. In his first speech addressed to the provincial deputation he was very plain spoken. He declared it impossible either for him or his colleagues to yield to their demands; he refused to piedge himself to introduce measures for a federal form of government; the present administration could do nothing to induence the coming election; the question must be left for decision to the new Co. tes. Next to the necessity of conciliating political factions, the President's attention turned to the reorganization of the army. His

ceded. Pavia no sooner took command in Navarre than he gave up his post. It is now the turn of his successor, General Nouvilas, who has been beaten in the battle of Monreal. The new Captan General of Catalonia will be, it is said, General of Valencia. In short, the wheel of revolution is turning so rapidly that it threatens to fly from its axis. Those who rejoiced at the thought that danger could be averted declared a willingness to sacrifice personal feeling, in hopes that trade and industry would soon revive, and that those who were temporarily out of employ would soon return to work, and that all would be able to gain an hon-

The following is the concluding portion of Figueras' speech to the deputation of the Catalonian

provinces:—

A PLEA FOR ORDER.

On coming here I have found the federal sentiment highly excited, and I, whose opinions are well known, must say, with the 'brankness and dignity of an honest man, that the word "lederal" can never fall with approbation from my lips. Should 1 so pronounce it i should abuse the post I occupy, commit an unworthy act and remain forever disgraced in the eyes of my lellew citizens. I cannot to-day do that which I criticised so harshly and bitterly in the provisional government of 188s, when, from the height on which it stood, it pronounced in layor of the monarchical form, prejudging and deciding a question upon which it had solemnly promised to remain neutral. My fellow citizens know what I am and what I think in the question of organizing the Republic; but neither I nor my colleagues shall ever advocate the federal blea while we remain in power, because were we to do so we should comits a verification of the nestrative which power, because were we to do so we should com-nit a real abuse, a violation of the neutrality which at this electoral period the government should ob-serve, and we should be not only personally disgraced in public opinion, but the republican party would be grievously injured by falling into the same vices as those of the monarchical parties, while would be grievously injured by falling into the same vices as those of the monarchical parties, while the Spanish people expect from it the reign of law and justice. Let it suffice for all to know that we are to-day what we have always been, and that we will be in future what we are now once more giving the assurance that if the result of the next elections should be contrary to the principles we have always professed regarding the organization of the republican form of government, we shall immediately descend from the places we occupy, in order to fight in the ranks of the opposition, and defend in them, with ever the same energy, the ideas we have expressed in the press and in Pachament, and which we have diffused with all the strength of our nature. I datter myself that these explanations will be of use to the collightened corporation which I have the honor to preside over at this moment, in order to guide unerringly its acts and important opinions to the sustaining the government or the Republic, which is now the only plank of safety for liberty in Spain. Let no one deceive himself; the Republic requires order to enable it to live. The disturbances we have witnessed within the last eight days weaken it; more serious commotions would kill it. It we reach a constituent Cortes without irreparable disister the republican form of government will be accepted by all the parties that, within it, can advocate their respective ideas without humiliation, and the Republic will be firmly established in Spain.

established in Spain. But now, on the eve of Figueras' departure, fresh symptoms of discontent have come to light. It appears that the President has not shown sufficient firmness in facing the reds, and it is generally feared that so soon as he turns his back on Barceiona the former boldness of the Communist faction will be revived with new vigor. Many warm friends of the President begin already to see that Schor Figueras' mission must prove a failure, on his arrival at Barcelona the President possessed the power to stamp out all hopes of Communism; it would have been a comparatively easy task to annihilate the insurrectionary movement. The tenor of Schor Figueras' speeches seemed to indicate that he had this object in view. But since then it has transpired that he sanctioned the appointment to various lucrative places of persons whose to various lucrative places of persons v record is notoriously bad. He has surrounded sen with persons waose antecedents lead to the worst fears. Furthermore great scandal has been caused by the fact that the President made over for the use of the International Society the Con-vent of San Felipe, and altogether he committed himself in a manner which discourages the belief that the party of peace and order is in the ascend-

SHIPPING NEWS.

WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH.

The New York Herald has constructed a telegraph line rom New York city to Whitestone, LI, and the same is now open for the transaction of business.

line will be found of great service to those having business with vessels passing to and from the Sound, and every facility will be given to merchanis and others to communicate promptly,

As there is no other telegraph communication with

Whitestone, the Herald Line will be open for all busines wantestone, the herald the will be open for all business and private messages, and the same attended to with all possible despatch.

All messages must be prepaid.

The following rates have been established:—
Private messages, twenty-five cents for ten werds or

ess: two cents for every additional word. Business messages—For a message of twenty words or less, to be delivered on board vessels off Whitestone, one dollar; five cents for every additional word. Advertisements for the New York HERALD free

Herald Office, corner Broadway and Ann street. Herald Ship News Office, pier No 1 East River. Herald Brauch Office, No 1265 Broadway. Herald Branch Off streets, Brooklyn.

Whitestone Dock, Whitestone, LI.

At the Herald Brauch Offices, corner of Boerum and

Fulton streets, Brooklyn, and 1265 Broadway, New York will be a bulletin of the arrival of all steamers daily. Almanae for New York-This Day

OCEAN STEAMERS. DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

| Sails. | Destination. |

Wyoming April 9. Livernool. 29 Broadway
Olivingia, April 9. Livernool. 29 Broadway
Olivingia, April 9. Glascow. 7 Bowling Green
City of Bristol. April 10. Lavernool. 16 Broadway.
Holsatia. April 10. Lavernool. 16 Broadway.
France. April 12 Lavernool. 17 Broadway.
City of Brooklyn. April 12 Lavernool. 18 Broadway.
Europa. April 12 Lavernool. 18 Broadway.
Europa. April 12 Glascow. 7 Bowling Green
Idaho. April 16 Livernool. 29 Broadway.
Trinseria April 16 Livernool. 29 Broadway.
Trinseria April 16 Bremen. 2 Bowling Green
Gly of Washing'in April 17 Livernool. 18 Broadway.
Silesia. April 17 Livernool. 18 Broadway.
City of Antwerp. April 19 Livernool. 18 Broadway.
City of Antwerp. April 19 Livernool. 18 Broadway.
City of Antwerp. April 19 Livernool. 18 Broadway.
California April 19 Livernool. 18 Broadway.
California April 19 Glascow. 7 Bowling Green
California April 19 Glascow. 7 Bowling Green
California April 19 Havre. 58 Broadway.
Wilnesota. April 21 Lavernool. 19 Broadway.
Bailuc. April 25 Lavernool. 19 Broadway.
Bailuc. April 25 Lavernool. 19 Broadway.
Bailuc. April 25 Lavernool. 19 Broadway.
Manhattan. April 30 Lavernool. 29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 6, 1873.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND BERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Seabury, Aspinwall March 28, with midse and passengers to F R Baby.

A steamship Tybee, Delanov, St Domingo City March 28, Samana 30th and Port au Platte 31st, with midse and passengers to Spofford Bros & Co. Had pleasant weather.

Steamship United States, Baker, New Orleans March 30 and Southwest Pass 31st, with midse and passengers, to Prederic Baker. 3d inst. 25 miles north of Jupingr, exchanged signals with bark Starlight, of Boston, steering porth. north.

Steamship Cortes, Kemble, New Orleans March 30, with
mase and is passengers to Clark & Seaman. Had fine
weather. weather.
Steamship Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah April 5, with
indse and passengers to W R Garrison.
Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston April 3, with
indse and bassengers to H B Morgan & Co. Had fine weathe steamship of the steamship of the

mdse and passengers to HR Morgan & Co. Had fine weather.

Steamstin Old Dominion, Walker. Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with indse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship John Gloson, Winters, Georgetown, DC, with indse and passengers to GB Merriek.

Bark Lydia (of Varmouth, NS), McManus, Antwerp Dec 22, Flushing 27th, and Portland Roads Feb 23, with indse to Kinne, Ross & Co. Took the southern passage and had a succession of Wand NW gales; tost and spit sails; has been 25 days with Berinda; March 20, lat 36 20, lon 79, spoke bark Annie McNaim (Br), from New York for Matanzas.

Bark Josephine Martin, Fickett, Sagua 8 days, with sugar to Grinnell, Mintarn & Co. vessel to John Zittloson. Sailed in company with bark James Ives for Philadelphia; had fine weather.

Schr Eiwood Burton, Button, Baltimore.

The bark La Cognina, which arrived 5th from Messina,

The bark La Coguina, which arrived 5th from Messina, reports passed slibraliar Feb 12; came the northern passes and had moderate westerly winds to the Banks, from thence 23 days with heavy westerly gales; April 4, off Lattle George's, passed ship New World hence for London

Passed Through Hell Gate. BOUND SOUTH.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston for New York, with mase and bassengers to H F Dimock.

Brig Helen M Howley, Rowley, Providence for New York, in callast, to Abbott & Co., Schr Sardonyx (Br), Banks, Cape Canso via Barrington, NS, for New York, with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co: vessel to Thos Winnet & Co., Schr Ruth Hodgdon, Melville, Bockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Schr Maggie Bell, Gregory, Fall River for New York, Schr Niger, Thompson, Providence for New York, Schr Niger, Thompson, Providence for New York, Schr Eddie F Treat, Hodgkins, Bath, Me, for New York, with lumber to J Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr Deflance, Thorndike, Rockland for New York, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr Ongario, Barber, Providence for New York, Schr Ongario, Barber, Providence for New York,

Brown. A G Lawson, Pitzpatrick, Providence for New Nehr A G Lawson, Pitzpatrick, Provincince York. Schr E II Williams, Russell, Middletown for Philadel-phina. Schr M R Carlisle. Northrup, Providence for New York. Schr Addie Walton, Fisch, Boston for New York. Schr Agnes, Chester, Fall River for New York. Schr Agnes, Chester, Fall River for New York. Schr Agnes, Chester, Fall River for New York.

Schr Success, Richards, Pawtucket for New York. Schr Philanthropist, Ryder, Rockport for New York, Lucy Church, Ryder, Pawtacket for New York.

Schr Jesse Williamson, Hoyt, Portsmouth, NH, for New York.
Schr S M Tyler, Horton, Fall River for New York.
Schr S en Foam, Elisworth, Boston for New York.
Schr Fred Tyler, Tyrreil, Pawtucket for Elizabethport.
Schr Irgaie D Small, Tice, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr White Rock, Lafferty, Southport for New York.
Schr Hellackman, Arnold, Providence for New York.
Schr Maria Louisa, Snow, Norwich for New York.
Schr Maria Louisa, Snow, Norwich for New York.
Schr J Ponder, Jr, Brown, Fall River for New York.
Schr J Ponder, Jr, Brown, Fall River for New York.
Schr Mediator, Brainard, Fail River for New York.
Schr Mediator, Brainard, Fail River for New York.
Schr A Gurney, Gurney, New Haven for New York.
Schr J Friec, Nickerson, New Haven for New York.
Schr J Friec, Nickerson, New Haven for New York.
Schr Maggie S Cummings, Smith, Cohasset for Philadelphia.

WF Phillips, Bradley, Providence for Philadel-Schr Lucy A Blossom, Nickerson, New Bedford for New ork.
Schr Alice Oakes, Marsden, Fall River for New York.
Schr R P King, Eliven, Providence for New York.
Schr George W Whistler, Jr. Rogers, Providence for

New York. New Tork Franklin, Smith, New London for New York. Schr Estelle, Davis, Somerset for New York. Schr Edward Wootten, Phelps. Providence for New York. Schr Alquizar, Young, Rockport for New York, with Schr Henry May, Fitch, Providence for Hoboken, Schr Treasure, Taylor, Providence for New York, Schr Messenger, Heath, Taunton for New York, Schr Bengai, Titus, Rockland for New York, with stone a Bridge C.

Schr Bengai, Jihn, Rockland for New York, with stone to Bridge Co. Schr Rachel Jane, Taylor, Providence for New York. Schr Daniel Webster, Smith, New London for New York. York.
Schr Rienzi, Cobleigh, Stonington for New York.
Schr D Kann, Phelps, Connecticut River for New York.
Schr Equat, Penniston. Rockland for New York, with
ime to Candia & Pressey.
Schr Saimon Washburu, Hathaway, Taunton for New
York Schr P Boice, Higbee, Fall River for Philadelphia. Schr Sarah E Jones, Handy, New Bedtord for New

ors. Schr Julia E Pratt, Nickerson, Boston for Philadelphia. Schr John H Chaffee, Buell, Providence for New York. Schr Josephine Hall, Champion, Portland for New Ork. with stone to Morris & Cabill. Schr Richard Law, Eldridge, Stonington for Philadel-Schr Richard Law, Eldridge, Stonington for Philadelichr Carrie A Bentley, Falkenburg, Boston for New ork. Scdr Tristram Dickens, Mitchell, Westerly for New

fork.
Schr Harriet Lewis, Hunt, Fall River for New York.
Schr Hastelle Day, Meath. New Bedford for New York.
Schr Bstelle Day, Meath. New Bedford for New York.
Schr Js Ferry, Raynor, Providence for New York.
Schr Louis F Smith, Smith, Boston for New York.
Schr C & Saddler, Bailey, Saybrook for New York,
Schr George D Loud, Holbrook, Boston for Wilmington. NC

ith lumber to order. Schr Eizabeth B. Hogan, Norwich for New York. Sehr Eizabeth English, Lowell, Boston for New York. Schr Elizabeth English, Lowell, Boston for New York, Schr W N Gessner, Egbert, Providence for New York, Schr S A Boice, Gates, Providence for Philadelphia, Schr Alice Beil, Hathaway, Providence for Baltimore, Schr Fly, Larder, East Weymouth for New York, Schr J G Fell, Nickerson, Providence for New York, Schr Golen Rule, Wilson, Norwalk for New York, Schr Phil Sheridan, Marphy, Fall River for New York, Schr Phyl Schridan, Marchy, Caller River for New York, Schr David Pearsall, Sackett, Greenwich for New York, with stone to order. BOUND EAST.

Steamship Tillie, Bailey, New York for New London. Schr Mercer, Wasson, New York for Bridgeport. Schr Reading RR No 43, Gandy, New York for New Schr Realing RR AV II.
London.
Schr F Merwin, Bunce, Baltimore for Portland.
Schr Glenwood, Nickerson, New York for Boston.
Schr R A Forsyth, Hobbie, New York for Stamford.
Schr Ralia A Tate, Tate, New York for Bridgoport.
Schr James Phelps, Rockwell, New York for Provi-

Schr J. A Yres, Ayres, New York for Stamford.
Schr L. A Tolics, McMullen, New York for Providence.
Schr Josephine Hall, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr McMullen, Robbins, Virginia for Providence.
Schr Golden Ray, Davis. New York for Stoney Brook.
Schr Robert Rippley, Show, Virginia for Providence.
Schr S S Scranton, Fields, PortJohnson for Providence.
Schr S S Smith, Snow, Elizabethport for Wareham.
Schr H T Potter, Anderson, Port Johnson for Lynn.
Schr H T Potter, Anderson, Port Johnson for Lynn.
Schr Bramhall, Hamilton, New York for Porvidence.
Schr Bramhall, Hamilton, New York for Portland.
Schr Bramhall, Hamilton, New York for Portland.
Schr Brachnall, Hamilton, New York for Portland.

liver.

Schr E Arcularius, Gregory, New York for Boston.

Schr Wm F Burden, Adams, New York for Providence.

Schr Damon, Johnson, New York for Fall River.

Schr Free Wind, Frisby. Port Johnson for Portsmouth.

Schr Nellie M Snow, Snow, Virginia for Providence.

Schr A J Wilthams, Morrell. .. ew York for Stamford.

Schr Dart, Williams, New York for Stamford.

The New York for Stamford.

HERALD TELEGRAPH STATION,
WINTESTONE, LL. April 6, 1873.

The New York Commissioners of Charttees and Correction schoolship Mercury, Commander Geraud, passed this station yesterday AM, en route for her anchorage of Hart Island.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP THORWALDSEN (Ger), Lishow, from New York for Stettin, is reported by cable, under date of Liverpool, April 5, to be ashore, and will probably be a total loss. (The T was built at Sonderland, E, in 1872, registed 220 tons, and was owned by the Baltic Lloyds Steamship Company.)

Company.)

STEARSHIP CORDOVA (Br), at New Orleans 2nd inst from New York, reports:—March 16, lat 32 22 N. jon 48 16, was boarded by a heavy sea, which swept away a quantity of bulwarks and stanchions, bridge, binnacle, compa-s, &c. also nearly washed the captain off the bridge. Thomas Roach, ordinary seaman, was struck by the sea and swept overboard, all energy and skill being used to save his like, but to no advantage.

SHIP VARUNA (Br), from New York for Liverpool, before reported abandoned and a crew placed on board, has arrived at St Thomas.

BARR ALREUT (BP), Hubbard, at Aspinwall 19th uit from Boston, experienced a heavy gale the first night out, with intense cold. Two makes and four-seamen were badly frozen, from the effects of which the first mate and legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no

and toes.

Brig Florenee, (of St John, NB), Holmes, from Bahia for Queenstown for orders, with a cargo of sugar, reported by cable to have been abandoned at sea, but subsequently taken into Surinam. The crew were saved. The Florence was only partially covered by insurance—viz., \$6,000 on hull, worth from \$6,000 to \$7,000; the freight, valued at about \$2,000, was uninsured.

Schr Lilly—Capt Carter, of schr Vesta, at Norfolk 34 mst from Baltimore, reports the loss of the schr Lilly, from Yorktown for Baltimore, with a cargo of ovsters. She struck a rile of ballast off Stingrey Point, at the mouth of Rappahannock River, which stove a hole in her side, causing her to sink immediately. Schooner and cargo total loss. He also reports the loss of four other schooners—the Tull, previously reported, and the names of the others unknown.

The purser of the steamship Ocean Queen, from As-pinwall, will please accept our thanks for favors Purser J R Vandusen, of the steamship Tybee, from St Domingo City, &c, has our thanks for the prompt delivery of our despatches, &c.

SCHR W D B has been sold to James A Creighton and others, of Thomaston, and also the master's interest in brig Frontier to Capt James A Biaisdell, of Brunswick, The terms were private.

brig Frontier to Capt James A Biaisdell, of Brunswicz,
The terms were private.

Schr Matilda, of Reston, about 25 tons burthen, has recently been purchased by parties in Newburtport, who
will engage her in the mackerel fishery. She is to be
commanded by Capt Geo M Arey.

Superilding—J D Crandon, of Columbia Falls, Me, has
a small schooner on the stecks, which will be completed
in the early part of the season; he also intends to build
two large vessels, a brig and a barkentine, both to be
completed next fall. Isaac Carlton, of the same place,
has two frames in his yard—one of about 330 tons, to be
built this season, and another of about 250 tons, to be set
up in the fall and completed in the spring.

H E Macomber, of Franklin, Me, has had a small crew
on his three-masted schooner all winter, and will have
her off early in the season. W H Card, of the same place,
has a frame out for a vessel, which he will soon set up.

Lannerse—At Calais, March 27, from the yard of Owen has a frame out for a vessel, which he will soon set up.

LAUNCHKO—At Calais, March 27, from the yard of Owen
P Hinds, the E & G W Hinds, intended for the coasting
trade. She is about 125 tons register; length 85 feet
breadth 25 feet 6 inches, depth of hold 6 feet 8 inches. Her
owners are Messrs Wm Illind, E A Barnara and A H Sawyer. She will be commanded by Capt J Reed.

At the same place, on the 28th uit, from the shipyard of
the Messrs Short, the schooner Lottie; length, 85 feet;
width, 25 feet; depth, 7 feet 2 inches; 123 tons register;
owned by Marchie & Sons and others. She is to be commanded by Captain Newberry, who is part owner. Whatemen.

Schr Agate, Atkins, of Provincetown, was at Granala the 9th uit. She had taken 2 whales, together making Schr Acate. Atkins, of Provincetown, was divergined on the 9th uit. She had taken 2 whales, together making 40 bbls.

Schr Rising Sun, Tavlor, of Provincetown, arrived at Guataloupe on the 10th uit. Had shipped a sea that stove in part of the wais.

Letters from Captains Dver, of schr Gracie M Parker;
Foster, of schr N J Knight; Atkins, of schr Ellen Rizpah; Ball, of schr B F Sparks; White, of schr Artzona;
Fisher, of schr Elbridge Gerry, and Conwell, of schr Antarctic, all of Provincetown, report their saie arrival on the West India whaling grounds, The N J Knight had lost starboard boat in a gale.

Letters from schr Gage H Phillips, Cook, of Provincetown, report her at Talcahnana with 100 bbls sp. and 50 do wh oil since last report—280 sp. and 1200 wh all told.

Bound home.

Foreign Ports. ASPINWALL, March 19-Arrived, bark Albert (Br), Hub-

Aspinwall, March 19—Arrived, bark Albert (Br), Hubbard, Boston.

Arrived 18th, brig Aglaia, Peterson, New York; 28th, steamer Sherman, Gordon, Carthagena.

Sailed 28th, sehr Parena, Pakeard, Mexico.

Callao, Feb 27—Arrived, brig Summer Cloud, Huggett, Sumaco; March 1, ships Colimbus, Blethen, Guannne; 2d, Harry Morse, Wyman, do (and sailed 8th for England); May Emma, Patten, Caldera cand sailed 7th for Cannapel; 3d, Nancy Pendleton, Pendleton, Macabl cand sailed 8th for England); Mt. haris Caroline Read, Hicks, San Francisco; 7th, Mathide, Frutent, Mollendo.

Sailed 7eb 23, ships Jane Fish, Brown, and Freedom, Bradley, Falmouth; March 4, bark Sampson, Nichols, Port Townsend; 5th, ships Albert Gallatin, Graves, Guanaie, 6th, Star, Vianello, do.

In port March 13, ships Gakland, Reed, for Peru, to load for Hampton Roads; Jeremiah Thompson, Kennedy; Loretto Fish, Carney, Franconia, Gray; Canada, Harriman, Louis Walsh, White; Andrew Johnson, O'Brien; Benj Hangs, Batchelder, and Wm Wilcox, Crocker, wig: bark Whistler, Simpson, do; and others.

CAYENSS, March II—No Am vessel in port.

Sailed 8th, brig Queen (Br), Raker, Surmam, Gexoa, March IT—Sailed, brig Del Gratia (Br), Deveau, New York via Messina; Rdh, Eugenio (Itab), Castellano, Philadelphia.

In port 18th, bark Bridgeport, Morgan, to load for the United States.

Granalara, March 10—Arrived, bark Voiturno (Itab), Savarese, Palermo for New York; brig Selina Stanord

United States.

GIBBALTAR, March 10—Arrived, bark Voiturno (Ital).

Savarese, Palermo for New York; brig Selina Stamord (Ital), Pallio, Castellamare for do; schr Maria (Ital), Savarese, do for do cand all remained in port lith, wind-bound).

Sauled 5th, brig Glance (Br), Williams (from New York), Naples; 7th, barks Gniseppe d'Abundo (Ital), Camarota (from do), Genoa; Ricardo III (Ital), Castellano (from New York), Maigas; brigs Mary Rnowlion, Lathrep (from New York), Maigas; brigs Mary Rnowlion, Lathrep (from Messiba), New York; Clytic, Dow (from do), Bosion.

in port lith, brig Santo Prisco (Ital), Callero, from New York. NAPE, March 10-Cleared, bark Isaac Rick, Sheldon, London.

Liveurool. April 3.—Sailed, steamship Mississippi (Br),
Dunbury, Portland and Boston.

Melsourag, Feb 18.—Arrived, barks Rebecca Goddard,
Manson, Boston; March 29, Escort, Carver, do.

Macasi, Feb 28.—Cleared, barks Jas A Borland, Miller,
Callac, March 7, McNeil, Leach, do.

In port March 7, Ships Vigilate. Whitmore; Emma,
Rich; P G Blanchard, McIntyre; Eddystone, Park;
Orient, Robinson, and Peru, Loring, ldg guano; bark
Pericles, Cabill, do.

NARAIRO, March 27.—Arrived, bark Domingo (Col), Wils,
liston, Peru. liston, Peru.

PANAMA, March 18—Arrived, steamshins Mohongo, Connolly, San Francisco (and sailed 23d to return); 19th, Salvador, Dexter, Central America.

Sailed 21st, steamship St Louis, Rathbun, Central America. America.
POST AU PLAYT, March 24—Arrived, schrs Hattie E Smith, Brown, New York; G F Day (Br), McBride, St Thomas; Zith, brir Java (Br), Virgle, Boston, Fosca, March 24—Arrived, brig S C Shaw, Bell, Baltimore. Victoria. VI, March 27—Arrived, ship El Dorado, Winding, San Francisco.

American Ports. BOSTON, April 5—Arrived, schrs Eliza B Emery, Clayton; Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, and S & E Corson, Brower, Philadelphia; Maria Lunt, Kent, Port Johnson-Cleared—Steamships Hecla (Br), Murphy, Liverpool; Neptune, Baker, New York; bark Spark (Br), Hopkins, Hayana.

Sailed—Steamship Hecla.

Havana.

Sailed—Steamship Fiecla.
Sailed—Steamship Fiecla.
Sailed—Steamship Blackstone, Baltimore; Leoghard, Philadelphia; brig Hebe, Turks Island. Below, brig Clara Louisa, from Mansanilla.
BATH. April 4—Arrived, schrs Gen Howard, Erskine,
—; Fanny K Shaw, Shaw, Philadelphia.
CHARLESTON, April 3—Arrived, schr Franconia, Leviit, Boston. Cleared—Schr Abby K Bentley, Mehaffey, New York

Cleared—Schr Abby K Bentley, menancy, vis Jacksonville, Salied—Schra Florence Rogers, Shepparr, New York; Salied—Schra Florence Rogers, Shepparr, New York; Allee Borda, Dukes, Wilmington, Del. Ghendrived, steamships South Carolina, Becket, New York; Flag. Boston; schr B Gartside, New York; Salied—Schra A L Butler, Weymouth; A J Bentley, Salied—Schra A L Butler, Weymouth; A J Bentley, Jacksonville; Jennie Middleton, Philadelphia; Sophia Tork; Fing. Boston; sohr B Gartside, New York.
Salida-Schras A I. Butler, Weymouth; A J Bentley,
Jacksonville; Jennie Middleton, Philadelphia; Sophia
Gooper, Jacksonville.

EASTPORT, March 27—Arrived, schr Trott King, Bradford, New York.

April 1—Cleared, schras Starlight, Blanchford, and
Island Belle, Hinds, New York.

April 1—Cleared, schras Starlight, Blanchford, and
Island Belle, Hinds, New York.

GLOUCESTER, April 4—Arrived, bark Zephyrina.
Johnson, Turka Islands for orders.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2—Arrived, bark Caspari, Sylvester, Cardiff, Wales; brig Garl Johann, Claussen, Cette.
Below, ship Belgravia (Br), Bell, from Liverpool; bark
Pasquillin Cacace, from Marseilles; schrs Constance,
Otterson, from Runtan; Mary Evelyn, Sickens, from
Runtan; and others as before reported.

Outside the bar, bound in, ship Juniter (Nor), Jacobsch, from Liverpool; and others as before reported.

Schrad-Seamship Arbitrator (Br), Craig, Liverpool;
seht Mischief (Br), Hunter, Utilla.

3th—Salied, steamship Juniata, Catharine, Philadelphia
via Havana.

Soverines Ass.

April 2—Arrived, ship E C Scranton,
Wneeler, Liverpool; bark Westfold, Jacobsen, Cardiff,
Salied-Ships Relen Clinton and Carondelet; barks
Fros and Sirlus, and schr John F Kranz.

NORFOLK, April —Arrived, bark Frincess Alexandra.
(Dan), Higgins, New York; brig Romance, Duncan, Richmond; schr Lydia Budd, Smith, New York.

NEW BURTFORT, April 4—Arrived, schrs Com Kearney, Metsalf, Port Johnson; Delmont Locke, Hatch, Hoboken.

At the bar, one collier, probably schr Adaline Hamlin,

boken.

At the bar, one collier, probably schr Adaline Hamlin,
Lewis, from Port Johnson.

NEW BEDFORD, April 5—Sailed, schrs Ann T Sipple,
Bacon, New York: B F Brainsrd, Hull, do: B L Sherman, Allen, do: Wm Penn, do: G W Cummins, Boutt, do;
Hannah D, Chase, do: Elm City, Kelley, do: Ellen Perkins, Kelley, do; A Heaton, Phinney, do; Jonathan Cene,
White, do. ORWICH, April 5-Sailed, schr M O Wells, for New York.
NEW LONDON, April 5—Arrived, schrs Samuel Apple-gate, New York for Norwich; Fannie Hazard, New York.
Salied—Schr Jennie Rogers, New York.
PENSACOLA, April 2—Arrived, ship Harold Haarfager New), Hellison, London. (Nor), Hellison, Loudon.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5—Arrived, steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York; barks Adelina S (Ital), Negre, Leghorn; Argo (Ger), Jachens, Trimidad de Cuba for Falmouth, E, for orders, put in leaky and with pumps loked.
Cleared Steamships Norman, Nickerson, Boston; Cathrine Whiting, Harding, Providence; bark Edith (Br), conglass, Amsterdam; brig Mine (Br), Chalmers, StJagothrs Ida V McCabe, Cook, New Haven: Edward Ewing, urns, Hartford; Ida A Jayne, Jayne, Fall River; A Falle, Allen, Providence, Scilied-Steamships, Norman, Boston; Catharine Whisself-Catharine Wh Balled, Allen, Providence.
Salled—Steamships Norman, Boston; Catharine Whiing, Providence; Virginia. do.
Lawas, Del, April 5. AM—Brig Agula, from Palermo,
bassed in last night, and a large bark, unknown, went up

passed in last night, and a large bark, unancountries to the last evening.

At the Breakwater, brigs Susan J Strout, from Florida for New York, and Mary A Wilhams, for the West Indies; schref D Endicott, for New York, Marian Draper, for Bath; Kit Carson, Oregon, and B A Hooper, for Providence; Sargeant H Day, from Battinger for Belisst; and many others. Schr Alzena arrived from above this AM. AM.

NEWCASTLE, Del, April 5, AM—Bark James Ives, from
Sagua, passed up at 6 AM, under tow.

Bark Herald, for London, anchored here last night,
and proceeded down at 6 AM this morning, under tow.

Schris F 6 Whilard, for Portland; Isaac Rich, for Saco;
M D Cranmer, for Providence; Marcellus, and Sea
Queen, for Bath; W R Durry, and Hattle Paige, for
Boston, and M E Rockhill, for Providence, passed down
last evening. Boston, and M B Rocknin, for Providence, passed down inst evening.

Schr John D Paige, from Cardenas, passed up at 6 PM yesterday. A light bark is at anchor below Finn's Point,

yesterday. A light bark is at anchor below Finn's Foun-bound up.
FORTLAND. April 4-Arrivec, brig George Amos, Noyes, Salem: schrs M A Coomba Goomba Boston, to load for Savannah Carrle Life Hix, and olive Avery, Got, Rockland for Sew York Hix, and olive Avery, awanteak, Lord, and Bedabedee, Lord, do for do. Cleared—Schr George Savage, Nye, Vinalhaven, to load on New York. for New York.
Salled—Bark Horace Beals.
SAN FRANCISCO, March 29—Cleared, ship Annie SAN PRANCISCO, Martin Property, rost (Br., Smith Queenstown; Sailed—Ships Simia, Salter, Queenstown; Cavalier (Br), Inight, Cork; Cairusmore (Br), Kewley, Hong Kong; ark Clara Bell, Pierce, Manila. SAVANNAB, April 6—Arrived, schr David Nichols,

SATILLA, Ga, March 29—Sailed, schr David R Doane, Providence.
SALEM, April 3-Arrived, schrs James 8 Shindler, Les,
Salveston; John Shay, Tilton, and Mary P Hudson, Galveston: John Shay, Tilton, and Mary P Hudson, Vaughan, Philadelphia. 4th—Arrived, schrs Cavenne, Keene, Cayenne; E H At-wood, Norris; Sea Nymph, Haskelf, and Jessie W Knight, Penton, Philadelphia; Harmonia, Sylvester, Ehzabeth-

publicity required; no charge until divorce is grante advice iree. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 194 Broadway

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EVERY NEWS AGENT SELLS THE

NEW YORK WEEKLY.

CCHENCK'S PULMONIC SIRUP, SEAWERD TONIC

and MANDRAKE PILLS are the only medicines
needed to cure consumotion, and there are but two
inings to do to make the iungs heal.

First, the liver and stomach must be got into a good,
healthy condition, for, when the lungs are wasting the
whole body is wasting, and the food of a consumptive,
even if he has an appetite, does not nourish the body.
If the stomach and liver are loaded with slime, it lies
there and takes the place of food, consequently the
patient has no appetite, or very little, and the gastrio
juice cannot mix with the food, which lies in the
stomach and spoils or sours, and passes off without
nourishing the system.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach
and carry off this slime. The Seaweed Tonic is a very
pleasant stimulant, which, if taken directiv after eating,
unites with the gastric luice and dissolves the food, producing good chyme and chyle; then by partaking freely
of the Pulmonic Surp the food is turned into good blood
and the body begins to grow. As soon as the patient
begins to gain in desh the matter in the lungs begins to
ripes, and they heal up. This is the only way to cure
consumption. No one was ever cured unless they began
to gain in fiesh.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm
room until they get well; it is very important for them
to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased.

"Trosh air" and riding about are all wrong, and yet, because they are in the house, they must not remain quiet;
they must wak about the room as fast as their strength
will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood.

To those who can afford it and are unwilling to stay the
the strength of the stay of the strength
will permit to get up a good circulation of the blood,

To those who can afford it and are unwilling to stay the
thory of the required and the commentary of the required and the call the second part of the stay
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